UNITED
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26 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 26 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations stating that Mr. Jean Felix-Paganon has been appointed alternate representative of France on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/981
S/22391
21 March 1991

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23 and 153
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 21 March 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

Violent and criminal actions are being continuously committed against the Palestinians still living in Kuwait who number around 150,000.

Examples of such actions are beating, torturing to death, detaining and kidnapping of thousands, imposing a siege on areas where Palestinians live and excluding them from getting available essentials of life, including food, thus, creating an unbearable situation of suffering and fear. Here I would like to draw your attention to the wide coverage by the media of this situation.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has made unlimited efforts and contacts with Arab and friendly Governments in order to bring this tragedy to an immediate end. It once more calls upon all to do everything they can in this respect.

While I recall my letter of 6 March 1991 on the very same situation (A/45/972-S/22337), I reiterate the responsibility of the international community, particularly the United Nations Security Council, for the safety and well-being of Palestinian civilians in Kuwait under the present prevailing circumstances.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Alternate Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22392
21 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of some comments on a post-crisis settlement in the Persian Gulf area.

I request you to circulate this text as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

Comments on a post-crisis settlement in the Persian Gulf area

The Kuwaiti crisis and its solution have come as a test to see how strong the "new thinking" really is. By withstanding this test the world community has demonstrated that it has come a long way: from the cold war to a new system of international relations.

In order to build on this success in the post-crisis period, it is necessary to maintain a high degree of interaction and collaboration when addressing the problems the conflict has generated in the Persian Gulf area.

Sustained normalization in the Persian Gulf could be beneficial to the climate in the Middle East as a whole by promoting solutions to problems resulting from the long-standing Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Soviet Union is closely monitoring the current flow of ideas concerning the post-crisis settlement in the Gulf. Many of the initiatives in this regard contain approaches which are identical or similar to ours.

In our view, security in the post-crisis period could be achieved through a series of practical steps along the following lines:

1. The key role in determining the parameters of the post-crisis settlement in the Persian Gulf area belongs, of course, to the Gulf States themselves. It is for them, in the first place, to decide where the balance of their rights and interests lies because, for many years to come, that balance will form the basis of broad political and other cooperation among them. What is meant here is not the creation of closed, bloc-type groupings cut off from other countries, which would be a source of new antagonisms and would cause old ones to be revived. A post-crisis settlement should not be directed against anyone. On the contrary, it should promote interaction among all the interested States in the region and those which, though outside the region, are making an important contribution towards maintaining peace and stability there.

It is important that the fundamental principles of international law, such as, inter alia, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, non-use or threat of force, settlement of disputes by peaceful means, acceptance of the right of every State in the region to sovereignty and territorial integrity within its existing internationally recognized borders, should serve as the basis for future agreements between the interested parties.

The best option would be a comprehensive multilateral treaty or bilateral treaties, in conformity with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, supplemented by appropriate international guarantees on the part of the Security Council and its five permanent members.

2. The Kuwaiti crisis underlines the urgent need for consistent steps towards limitation of the arms race in the region. Notwithstanding all the complexities of this process, it is already feasible to put forward the goal of maintaining the balance of forces on ever-decreasing levels of armaments, until the lowest level compatible with defence requirements is reached.

The most critical issue is how to provide an effective shield against the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction in the region. Proposals on the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of these types of weapons deserves serious attention. It is important that all the Middle East countries accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

It is necessary to consider seriously the issue of the balanced reduction of arms supplies to the region. This matter requires a responsible approach on the part of the main suppliers of arms and of their buyers. It is of primary importance that the countries should demonstrate restraint as regards the supply and acquisition of offensive weapons, especially missiles and missile technology. For optimal solutions to this problem, appropriate collective agreements are required, including agreements on verification mechanisms.

It would be sensible to be guided by the experience of other regions in the matter of implementing confidence-building measures, such as notification of military manoeuvres, invitations to observers to attend them, establishment of demilitarized zones and zones with reduced concentrations of weapons.

3. Foreign military presence should not exceed the levels which existed in the region before 1 August 1990. If foreign military support is needed for a given period of time, United Nations peace-keeping forces or United Nations observers or both, together with the necessary contingents of Arab, Muslim and other countries, could play their role.

4. The task of developing the comprehensive economic cooperation of the countries of the region is in the first instance the task of effecting the post-war reconstruction of destroyed economies.

Coordinated international action must be taken to undo the damage caused to the environment by military operations.

Without calling into question the inviolability of the principle of States' sovereignty over their natural resources, a fresh look should be taken at the goal of ensuring greater social and economic stability of the region through a gradual levelling and harmonization of the economic development of its countries.

5. A broad consensus is emerging among countries, including the countries of the region, that an important role should be played by the United Nations in international support of the post-crisis settlement in the Persian Gulf. This is a logical consequence of the role which the Security Council played in organizing a collective rebuff to Iraqi aggression and also a corollary of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

In the first place, the United Nations can act as an effective guarantor of compliance with agreements.

Our proposal to establish naval forces under the United Nations flag in case of any threats to shipping in the Persian Gulf remains relevant. A new level of confidence between the permanent members of the Security Council justifies the resumption of a detailed discussion of the question of the involvement of the United Nations Military Staff Committee in crisis situations.

6. The easing of military tension in the Persian Gulf subregion and in the Middle East as a whole requires purposeful efforts to eliminate political causes of instability and conflicts there.

Unanimous opinion on the part of the international community favouring a rapid and radical improvement of the situation in the region, where the interests of a large number of States are closely interwoven, provide a better environment for embarking on the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict without delay. Successful efforts in this respect would enable the security system which is in the process of being established in the Persian Gulf to be integrated into broader regional structures. This would undoubtedly enhance the security of the peoples in the Near and Middle East.

We believe that the establishment of a region-wide security system should not be an isolated act but should rather be a process which would require time to develop. There is therefore all the more need to undertake the first steps as soon as possible, in order to make progress in the areas where success is genuinely feasible.

In putting forward these ideas we are certainly not claiming to possess the ultimate answer. The introduction of new inter-State relations in the region will require active political and diplomatic efforts, with the participation of the largest number of interested countries. The Soviet Union is ready to contribute to the speedy solution of the problems related to the post-crisis settlement in the Persian Gulf, to discuss any constructive ideas and to collaborate actively with all the parties concerned: the Persian Gulf States, other Arab and Muslim States, the permanent members of the Security Council, and the Western European and non-aligned countries.

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LETTER DATED 13 MARCH 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

You will recall that the Security Council declared itself in its resolution 635 (1989), which was adopted on 14 June 1989, deeply concerned by all acts of unlawful interference against international civil aviation. In paragraph 4 of that resolution, it urged "the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work aimed at preventing all acts of terrorism against international civil aviation, in particular its work on devising an international regime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection". ICAO, following the destruction of Pan Am flight 103, had taken an initiative to this effect.

The ICAO Assembly unanimously adopted, in the fall of 1989, a decision which called upon the ICAO Council to convene a meeting of its Legal Committee to prepare a draft international instrument relating to the marking of explosives for detectability, with a view to its adoption at a diplomatic conference as soon as practical. Preceded by a special subcommittee, the Legal Committee of ICAO thereupon drew up a draft instrument at its twenty-seventh session held from 27 March to 12 April 1990.

In accordance with the decision taken by the ICAO Assembly, the instrument prepared by the Legal Committee was placed before a diplomatic conference that ICAO had convened at Montreal from 12 February to 1 March 1990. On its last day, the Conference adopted, by consensus and without a vote, the text of a new Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection and a resolution which forms part of the Final Act of the Conference. At the closing meeting of the Conference, the Convention was signed by the delegations of 40 States, and 76 delegations signed the Final Act.

In view of the keen interest expressed by the Security Council in the work of ICAO on the new instrument, the President of the ICAO Council and the Secretary-General of that Organization invited me to open the Conference on 12 February at Montreal. I did this with great satisfaction.

I would like to inform the Council, through you, of these developments and, in this regard, I attach the text of the Convention and of the Final Act.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

Annex I

[Original: Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

CONVENTION

on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection

THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION,

CONSCIOUS of the implications of acts of terrorism for international security;

EXPRESSING deep concern regarding terrorist acts aimed at destruction of aircraft, other means of transportation and other targets;

CONCERNED that plastic explosives have been used for such terrorist acts;

CONSIDERING that the marking of such explosives for the purpose of detection would contribute significantly to the prevention of such unlawful acts;

RECOGNIZING that for the purpose of deterring such unlawful acts there is an urgent need for an international instrument obliging States to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that plastic explosives are duly marked;

CONSIDERING United Nations Security Council Resolution 635 of 14 June 1989, and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/29 of 4 December 1989 urging the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work on devising an international regime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection;

BEARING IN MIND Resolution A27-8 adopted unanimously by the 27th Session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization which endorsed with the highest and overriding priority the preparation of a new international instrument regarding the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for detection;

NOTING with satisfaction the role played by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the preparation of the Convention as well as its willingness to assume functions related to its implementation;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "Explosives" mean explosive products, commonly known as "plastic explosives", including explosives in flexible or elastic sheet form, as described in the Technical Annex to this Convention.

2. "Detection agent" means a substance as described in the Technical Annex to this Convention which is introduced into an explosive to render it detectable.

3. "Marking" means introducing into an explosive a detection agent in accordance with the Technical Annex to this Convention.

4. "Manufacture" means any process, including reprocessing, that produces explosives.

5. "Duly authorized military devices" include, but are not restricted to, shells, bombs, projectiles, mines, missiles, rockets, shaped charges, grenades and perforators manufactured exclusively for military or police purposes according to the laws and regulations of the State Party concerned.

6. "Producer State" means any State in whose territory explosives are manufactured.

Article II

Each State Party shall take the necessary and effective measures to prohibit and prevent the manufacture in its territory of unmarked explosives.

Article III

1. Each State Party shall take the necessary and effective measures to prohibit and prevent the movement into or out of its territory of unmarked explosives.

2. The preceding paragraph shall not apply in respect of movements for purposes not inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention, by authorities of a State Party performing military or police functions, of unmarked explosives under the control of that State Party in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article IV.

Article IV

1. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to exercise strict and effective control over the possession and transfer of possession of unmarked explosives which have been manufactured in or brought into its territory prior to the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State, so as to prevent their diversion or use for purposes inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention.

2. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that all stocks of those explosives referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article not held by its authorities performing military or police functions are destroyed or consumed for purposes not inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention, marked or rendered permanently ineffective, within a period of three years from the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State.

3. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that all stocks of those explosives referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article held by its authorities performing military or police functions and that are not incorporated as an integral part of duly authorized military devices are destroyed or consumed for purposes not inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention, marked or rendered permanently ineffective, within a period of fifteen years from the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State.

4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure the destruction, as soon as possible, in its territory of unmarked explosives which may be discovered therein and which are not referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Article, other than stocks of unmarked

explosives held by its authorities performing military or police functions and incorporated as an integral part of duly authorized military devices at the date of the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State.

5. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to exercise strict and effective control over the possession and transfer of possession of the explosives referred to in paragraph II of Part I of the Technical Annex to this Convention so as to prevent their diversion or use for purposes inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention.

6. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure the destruction, as soon as possible, in its territory of unmarked explosives manufactured since the coming into force of this Convention in respect of that State that are not incorporated as specified in paragraph II d) of Part I of the Technical Annex to this Convention and of unmarked explosives which no longer fall within the scope of any other sub-paragraphs of the said paragraph II.

Article V

1. There is established by this Convention an International Explosives Technical Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") consisting of not less than fifteen nor more than nineteen members appointed by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") from among persons nominated by States Parties to this Convention.

2. The members of the Commission shall be experts having direct and substantial experience in matters relating to the manufacture or detection of, or research in, explosives.

3. Members of the Commission shall serve for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

4. Sessions of the Commission shall be convened, at least once a year at the Headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization, or at such places and times as may be directed or approved by the Council.

5. The Commission shall adopt its rules of procedure, subject to the approval of the Council.

Article VI

1. The Commission shall evaluate technical developments relating to the manufacture, marking and detection of explosives.

2. The Commission, through the Council, shall report its findings to the States Parties and international organizations concerned.

3. Whenever necessary, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Council for amendments to the Technical Annex to this Convention. The Commission shall endeavour to take its decisions on such recommendations by consensus. In the absence of consensus the Commission shall take such decisions by a two-thirds majority vote of its members.

4. The Council may, on the recommendation of the Commission, propose to States Parties amendments to the Technical Annex to this Convention.

Article VII

1. Any State Party may, within ninety days from the date of notification of a proposed amendment to the Technical Annex to this Convention, transmit to the Council its comments. The Council shall communicate these comments to the Commission as soon as possible for its consideration. The Council shall invite any State Party which comments on or objects to the proposed amendment to consult the Commission.

2. The Commission shall consider the views of States Parties made pursuant to the preceding paragraph and report to the Council. The Council, after consideration of the Commission's report, and taking into account the nature of the amendment and the comments of States Parties, including producer States, may propose the amendment to all States Parties for adoption.

3. If a proposed amendment has not been objected to by five or more States Parties by means of written notification to the Council within ninety days from the date of notification of the amendment by the Council, it shall be deemed to have been adopted, and shall enter into force one hundred and eighty days thereafter or after such other period as specified in the proposed amendment for States Parties not having expressly objected thereto.

4. States Parties having expressly objected to the proposed amendment may, subsequently, by means of the deposit of an instrument of acceptance or approval, express their consent to be bound by the provisions of the amendment.

5. If five or more States Parties have objected to the proposed amendment, the Council shall refer it to the Commission for further consideration.

6. If the proposed amendment has not been adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, the Council may also convene a conference of all States Parties.

Article VIII

1. States Parties shall, if possible, transmit to the Council information that would assist the Commission in the discharge of its functions under paragraph 1 of Article VI.

2. States Parties shall keep the Council informed of measures they have taken to implement the provisions of this Convention. The Council shall communicate such information to all States Parties and international organizations concerned.

Article IX

The Council shall, in co-operation with States Parties and international organizations concerned, take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this Convention, including the provision of technical assistance and measures for the exchange of information relating to technical developments in the marking and detection of explosives.

Article X

The Technical Annex to this Convention shall form an integral part of this Convention.

Article XI

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by the preceding paragraph. The other States Parties shall not be bound by the preceding paragraph with respect to any State Party having made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party having made a reservation in accordance with the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw this reservation by notification to the Depositary.

Article XII

Except as provided in Article XI no reservation may be made to this Convention.

Article XIII

1. This Convention shall be open for signature in Montreal on 1 March 1991 by States participating in the International Conference on Air Law held at Montreal from 12 February to 1 March 1991. After 1 March 1991 the Convention shall be open to all States for signature at the Headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal until it enters into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article. Any State which does not sign this Convention may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization, which is hereby designated the Depositary. When depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, each State shall declare whether or not it is a producer State.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the sixtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary, provided that no fewer than five such States have declared pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article that they are producer States. Should thirty-five such instruments be deposited prior to the deposit of their instruments by five producer States, this Convention shall enter into force on the sixtieth day following the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the fifth producer State.

4. For other States, this Convention shall enter into force sixty days following the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

5. As soon as this Convention comes into force, it shall be registered by the Depositary pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and pursuant to Article 83 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944).

Article XIV

The Depositary shall promptly notify all signatories and States Parties of:

1. each signature of this Convention and date thereof;

2. each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession and date thereof, giving special reference to whether the State has identified itself as a producer State;

3. the date of entry into force of this Convention;

4. the date of entry into force of any amendment to this Convention or its Technical Annex;

5. any denunciation made under Article XV; and

6. any declaration made under paragraph 2 of Article XI.

Article XV

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Depositary.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one hundred and eighty days following the date on which notification is received by the Depositary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Montreal, this first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one, in one original, drawn up in five authentic texts in the English, French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic languages.

Annex II

[Original: Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

TECHNICAL ANNEX

PART 1: DESCRIPTION OF EXPLOSIVES

I. The explosives referred to in paragraph 1 of Article I of this Convention are those that:

a) are formulated with one or more high explosives which in their pure form have a vapour pressure less than 10^{-4} Pa at a temperature of 25°C;

b) are formulated with a binder material; and

c) are, as a mixture, malleable or flexible at normal room temperature.

II. The following explosives, even though meeting the description of explosives in paragraph I of this Part, shall not be considered to be explosives as long as they continue to be held or used for the purposes specified below or remain incorporated as there specified, namely those explosives that:

a) are manufactured, or held, in limited quantities solely for use in duly authorized research, development or testing of new or modified explosives;

b) are manufactured, or held, in limited quantities solely for use in duly authorized training in explosives detection and/or development or testing of explosives detection equipment;

c) are manufactured, or held, in limited quantities solely for duly authorized forensic science purposes; or

d) are destined to be and are incorporated as an integral part of duly authorized military devices in the territory of the producer State within three years after the coming into force of this Convention in respect of that State. Such devices produced in this period of three years shall be deemed to be duly authorized military devices within paragraph 4 of Article IV of this Convention.

III. In this Part:

"duly authorized" in paragraph II a), b) and c) means permitted according to the laws and regulations of the State Party concerned; and

"high explosives" include but are not restricted to cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine (HMX), pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN) and cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX).

PART 2: DETECTION AGENTS

A detection agent is any one of those substances set out in the following Table. Detection agents described in this Table are intended to be used to enhance the detectability of explosives by vapour detection means. In each case, the introduction of a detection agent into an explosive shall be done in such a manner as to achieve homogeneous distribution in the finished product. The minimum concentration of a detection agent in the finished product at the time of manufacture shall be as shown in the said Table.

Table

Name of detection agent	Molecular formula	Molecular weight	Minimum concentration
Ethylene glycol dinitrate (EGDN)	$C_2H_4(NO_3)_2$	152	0.2% by mass
2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-dinitrobutane (DMNB)	$C_6H_{12}(NO_2)_2$	176	0.1% by mass
para-Mononitrotoluene (p-MNT)	$C_7H_7NO_2$	137	0.5% by mass
ortho-Mononitrotoluene (o-MNT)	$C_7H_7NO_2$	137	0.5% by mass

Any explosive which, as a result of its normal formulation, contains any of the designated detection agents at or above the required minimum concentration level shall be deemed to be marked.

Annex III

[Original: Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

FINAL ACT

of the International Conference on Air Law held under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization in February-March 1991

The Plenipotentiaries at the International Conference on Air Law held under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization met at Montreal from 12 February to 1 March 1991 for the purpose of considering a draft Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection prepared by the Legal Committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The Governments of the following 79 States were represented at the Conference:

Afghanistan, the Republic of
Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of
Argentine Republic, the
Australia
Austria, the Republic of
Belgium, the Kingdom of
Belize
Bolivia, the Republic of
Brazil, the Federative Republic of
Bulgaria, the People's Republic of
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the
Canada
Cape Verde, the Republic of
Chile, the Republic of
China, the People's Republic of
Colombia, the Republic of
Costa Rica, the Republic of
Côte d'Ivoire, the Republic of
Cuba, the Republic of
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the
Denmark, the Kingdom of
Ecuador, the Republic of
Egypt, the Arab Republic of
Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of
Finland, the Republic of
French Republic, the
Gabonese Republic, the
Germany, the Federal Republic of
Ghana, the Republic of
Guinea, the Republic of
Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of
Hellenic Republic, the
Holy See, the
Honduras, the Republic of
India, the Republic of
Indonesia, the Republic of

Iran, the Islamic Republic of
Israel, the State of
Italian Republic, the
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya, the Republic of
Kuwait, the State of
Lebanese Republic, the
Madagascar, the Democratic Republic of
Mali, the Republic of
Mauritius
Mexican States, the United
Morocco, the Kingdom of
Netherlands, the Kingdom of the
Nigeria, the Federal Republic of
Norway, the Kingdom of
Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of
Paraguay, the Republic of
Peru, the Republic of
Poland, the Republic of
Qatar, the State of
Republic of Korea, the
Romania
Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of
Senegal, the Republic of
Spain, the Kingdom of
Sweden, the Kingdom of
Swiss Confederation, the
Thailand, the Kingdom of
Togolese Republic, the
Trinidad and Tobago, the Republic of
Tunisia, the Republic of
Turkey, the Republic of
Uganda, the Republic of
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the
United Arab Emirates, the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the
United Republic of Tanzania, the
United States of America, the
Venezuela, the Republic of
Zaire, the Republic of
Zambia, the Republic of

The following International Organizations were represented by Observers:

United Nations (UN)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)
International Air Transport Association (IATA)
International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations (IFALPA)
African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC)
Latin American Civil Aviation Commission (LACAC)

The Conference was opened and addressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Dr. Assad Kotaite.

The Conference unanimously elected as President Dr. K.O. Rattray (Jamaica). It further unanimously elected as Vice-Presidents Dr. F.A. Cede (Austria), Dr. H.A. Perucchi (Argentina), Mr. M. Mukai (Japan), and Mr. V. Poonoosamy (Mauritius).

The Secretary General of the Conference was Dr. S.S. Sidhu, Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Dr. M. Milde, Director of the Legal Bureau of the International Civil Aviation Organization, was the Executive Secretary of the Conference; he was assisted by Dr. M. Pourcelet, Principal Legal Officer, Mr. R.D. van Dam, Senior Legal Officer, Mr. G.M. Kakkar and Mr. J.V. Augustin, Legal Officers of the Organization and by other officials of the Organization.

The Conference established a Commission of the Whole, whose Chairman was the President of the Conference, and the following Committees:

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dr. I. Jakubovicz (Brazil)

Members: Czechoslovakia
Ghana
Lebanon
Sweden

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. V. Poonoosamy (Mauritius)

Members: Argentina
Canada
China
Côte d'Ivoire
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
France
Islamic Republic of Iran
Japan
Pakistan
Saudi Arabia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

Following its deliberations, the Conference adopted by consensus the text of a Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. The said Convention has been opened for signature at Montreal on this day.

The Conference furthermore adopted by consensus the following Resolution:

WHEREAS unlawful acts against, *inter alia*, civil aviation, maritime navigation and other modes of transportation often involve the use of explosives and explosive materials;

WHEREAS the marking of plastic explosives for the purpose of detection will assist States in preventing such acts;

NOTING the importance to all States of the availability of suitable means of detection;

RECOGNIZING that the implementation of such means could give rise to difficulties for some States;

CONSCIOUS of the desirability of further work in relation to the detection of explosives other than plastic explosives which might be used for unlawful acts;

NOTING the continuing interest of the United Nations and in particular of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization;

THE CONFERENCE:

1. Urges States to become Party to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection as soon as possible.

2. Calls upon States which manufacture plastic explosives to implement the marking of such explosives as soon as possible.

3. Requests States to continue to encourage research and development into improved and economic means of detecting all the marking agents specified in the Convention.

4. Urges the international community to consider increasing technical, financial and material assistance to States in need of such assistance in order to be able to benefit from the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Convention, in particular through the technical assistance programmes of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

5. Invites the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization:

   a) to assume the functions referred to in the Convention;

   b) to maintain in existence its Ad Hoc Group of Specialists on the Detection of Explosives in order to enable it to continue studies to keep the Technical Annex to the Convention up to date, pending the entry into force of the Convention and the formation of the International Explosives Technical Commission;

   c) to respect the principle of equitable geographical representation in the appointment of the members of the International Explosives Technical Commission.

6. Requests the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to initiate, as a matter of high priority, studies into methods of detecting explosives or explosive materials, especially into the marking of those explosives of concern, other than plastic explosives, whose detection would be aided by the use of marking agents, with a view to the evolution, if needed, of an appropriate comprehensive legal regime.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Delegates of States duly authorized thereto have signed this Final Act.

DONE at Montreal on the first day of March of the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-one in five authentic texts in the English, French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic languages in a single copy which shall be deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization and a certified copy of which shall be delivered by the said Organization to each of the Governments represented at the Conference.

Annex IV

[Original: English]

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection

Signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991*

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession	Effective date
Afghanistan	1 March 1991		
Argentina	1 March 1991		
Belgium	1 March 1991		
Belize	1 March 1991		
Bolivia	1 March 1991		
Brazil a/	1 March 1991		
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1 March 1991		
Canada	1 March 1991		
Chile	1 March 1991		
Costa Rica	1 March 1991		
Côte d'Ivoire	1 March 1991		
Czechoslovakia	1 March 1991		
Denmark	1 March 1991		
Ecuador	1 March 1991		
Egypt	1 March 1991		
France	1 March 1991		
Gabon	1 March 1991		
Germany	1 March 1991		
Ghana	1 March 1991		
Greece	1 March 1991		
Guinea	1 March 1991		
Guinea-Bissau	1 March 1991		
Israel	1 March 1991		
Italy	1 March 1991		
Kuwait	1 March 1991		

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* In accordance with article XIII, paragraph 3, the Convention shall enter into force on the sixtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, provided that no fewer than five such States have declared pursuant to paragraph 2 of that same article that they are producer States.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession	Effective date
Lebanon	1 March 1991		
Madagascar	1 March 1991		
Mali	1 March 1991		
Mauritius	1 March 1991		
Mexico	1 March 1991		
Norway	1 March 1991		
Pakistan	1 March 1991		
Peru a/	1 March 1991		
Republic of Korea	1 March 1991		
Senegal	1 March 1991		
Switzerland	1 March 1991		
Togo	1 March 1991		
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1 March 1991		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1 March 1991		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 March 1991		
United States of America	1 March 1991		

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a/ Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by article XI, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

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Security Council

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S/22393/Corr.1
4 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 MARCH 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Corrigendum

Page 1, third paragraph, third line

For 1990 read 1991

91-10802 2152c (E)

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Security Council

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S/22394
22 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 14 March 1991, I should like to forward the assessment by the Ministry of Information of Kuwaiti property seized or damaged by Iraq.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Ministry of Information

[Original: Arabic]

1. Stored materials

   Radio spare parts
   Television spare parts
   Paper and envelopes
   Supplies and stationery
   Printed materials
   Accessories and furniture

2. Office furniture, typewriters, copying machines, etc.

3. Cars, trucks and lifts

4. Printing presses of the old and new Government printing offices

5. Stolen television and radio programmes (it must be mentioned that this figure is the total spent for the production of programmes over the past 10 years; also, it should be noted that it is difficult to estimate the value of some documentary programmes and films)

6. Loss of revenue from the sale of periodicals such as the magazine Al-Arabi, revenue from television advertising and the revenue of the Government printing office

7. Value of the buildings of the Ministry of Information which are unfit for use, including the buildings of the Kuwait Museum, the Planetarium and the three theatres

8. Losses due to the destruction of the television transmitting stations at al-Mitla', Rawdhatain and Failaka, the studios and their contents and the cinema building and all its equipment

9. Radio transmitting stations at Maqwa', Kabd and Juyun, together with the related studios and their contents

10. Spare parts for the engineering services

Note: These estimates do not include the costs stemming from the losses sustained by the National Museum and the Islamic Museum, which housed cultural treasures that cannot be valued in material terms. A full study is being conducted at present for the purpose of establishing estimates of these possessions, which we shall furnish to you upon its completion.

Annex II

Ministry of Information

Furniture, typewriters and copying machines stolen

Furniture

Leaders' offices
Civil servants' offices
Copying machines
Typewriters
Television sets
Videos
Word-processing equipment
Rugs and carpets

Annex III

Ministry of Information

List of equipment of transmitting stations and studios of the Ministry of Information

I. Radio

1. Kabd short-wave transmitting station

The Iraqi authorities dismantled and plundered the four new transmitters which were in this station, each having a capacity of 500 kilowatts. They also destroyed the station buildings housing all the other transmitters, of which there were seven: six had a capacity of 500 kilowatts, while the seventh had a capacity of 250 kilowatts. In addition, the antenna grids were destroyed. Consequently, the losses at this station are estimated as follows:

- 500-kilowatt transmitters and related equipment
- 250-kilowatt transmitters and related equipment
- Antenna grid
- Buildings required for housing the said equipment and transmitters, with all their appurtenances

2. Kabd medium-wave transmitting station

The transmitter buildings and the buildings of the power generating station at this station were destroyed, along with the power supply rooms of the (a) and (b) antennas. The replacement cost of this station is as follows:

- 750-kilowatt transmitters and related equipment
- 1.5-megawatt generator
- Refrigerator and fire-fighting equipment and other installations
- Transmitter and generator buildings

3. Maqwa' transmitting station

The new units in this station and the new antennas were dismantled and stolen, as well as the power supply rooms and other equipment in this station; also, the building constructed to house this equipment was destroyed.

In addition, the old building at this station, housing its power supply equipment, was destroyed.

4. Radio broadcasting studios, including transmitting, recording, editing and music studios, the music room, main control, electronic maintenance, outside broadcast, the ministry telephone exchange, reception and frequency monitoring: the equipment located in these places were dismantled and stolen.

II. Television

Transmitting

1. Al-Mitla' transmitting station

This station was destroyed in its entirety, along with the old station adjacent to it which serves as a stand-by.

2. Failaka transmitting station

The old and new buildings of this station were destroyed, and the new equipment in the old buildings was stolen. In addition, the main transmitting tower suffered damage to cables ... in four places. The cost of the buildings and equipment and of the repair of the damage to the transmitting tower amounts to:

Studios

The various equipment was stolen from all the television and cinema studios.

1. Production studios

(80 m, 500 m, 800 m) 4 x 1.5

2. News broadcasting studios

(No. 1, No. 2 and News)

3. Editing centre

4. Telecine and video recording

5. Main control and teletext

6. Outside broadcast, including seven vehicles equipped for broadcasting: 7 x 1.5 million

7. Engineering communications

8. Cinema (all the laboratories and equipment in the cinema building)

9. Portable cameras

Annex IV

Ministry of Information

List of radio broadcasting studios

Location	Description	Number	Estimated cost	Total
Broadcasting studio	Sound recorders - Mixer Microphones - Additional auxiliary equipment	12		
Production studio	Recorders - Mixer - Microphones Echo chambers - Additional auxiliary equipment	4		
Drama studio	Recorders - Mixer - Microphones Echo and special effects equipment - Additional equipment	2		
Music studio	24-channel recorders and ordinary recorders 24-channel mixer - Echo chambers Noise-reduction equipment Other auxiliary eqiupment	2		
Music room	Recorders and mixer - Sound equipment - Dubbing equipment Lighting equipment - Chairs and additional auxiliary equipment	1		
Main control	Special radios - Cassette recordings - Miscellaneous auxiliary equipment			
Electronic maintenance	Special testing equipment Miscellaneous equipment and appliances for testing broadcasting equipment and measuring equipment for audio processing - Optic fibre testing equipment			
Outside broadcast	Portable recorders and portable mixer - Amplifiers - Portable special-effects equipment Miscellaneous additional equipment 4 vehicles fully equipped for radio broadcasting			

Location	Description	Number	Estimated cost	Total
Ministry telephone exchange	Telephones - Computer equipment Special testing equipment			
Receiving and frequency equipment				

Annex V

Ministry of Information

2 complete television cameras
4 VHS video cassette recorders
2 Betamax video cassette recorders
2 Umatik recorders
13 1-inch video recorders
2 visual-effects devices
1 sound-effects device
1 machine control device
3 sound recorders
4 speakers
2 electronic printing machines
1 electronic graphics plotter
2 microphones

Subtitle section

8 dubbing devices
6 monochrome monitors
6 VHS video cassette recorders
4 colour monitors
2 colour television sets

Annex VI

Ministry of Information

Thefts from the cinema building

1. Filmline negative film developer
2. Three Filmline positive film developers
3. Colour corrector
4. Two 16-mm film printers
5. One 35-mm film printer
6. Special-effects device
7. Six Prévosts
8. Two Shelburger mixers
9. Four 35-mm projectors
10. Three 16-mm projectors
11. Ten 35-mm and 16-mm sound playback machines
12. Four 35-mm and 16-mm sound recording and re-recording machines
13. One 16-mm optical sound transmitter
14. One 35-mm optical sound transmitter

Annex VII

Ministry of Information

Note: Equipment that may be recovered, subject to inspection and verification of its serviceability and of the fact that no parts are missing, if in the same sound condition as before it was stolen. This equipment includes the following:

1. Radio

Broadcasting studios

48 studio sound recorders
12 studio sound mixers
48 studio microphones
48 ancillary items

Production studios

16 studio sound recorders
4 studio sound mixers
16 studio microphones
4 ancillary items

Drama studios

8 studio sound recorders
2 sound mixers
8 microphones
2 echo chambers
2 ancillary and effects devices

Music studio

2 24-channel recorders
8 regular studio recorders
2 24-channel sound mixers
2 echo chambers
2 other ancillary devices

Music room

4 music-room sound recorders
1 music-room sound mixer
4 dubbing systems
Complete lighting system
Full audio system
450 luxury chairs

Outside broadcasting

4 vehicles fully equipped for remote broadcasting

2. Television

Production studios

15 cameras complete with accessories
4 image mixers
3 effects devices
8 video recording devices
350 spotlights
20 sound mixers
5 lighting control panels
1 electronic dubbing device
38 colour monitors
38 microphones complete with accessories
5 colour television sets
Complete audio system

Broadcasting studios

9 cameras complete with accessories
3 image mixers
12 colour monitors
36 monochrome monitors
19 microphones
3 dubbing devices
2 slide projectors
1 computerized slide projector
1 graphics device
3 special-effects devices
12 sound recorders
6 audio turntables
2 image-enhancement devices
2 electronic printing machines
Complete audio system
120 spotlights

Engineering liaison section

30 microwave devices
50 walkie-talkies
1 mobile tower vehicle
4 microwave vehicles
6 videotape recorders
2 computers
10 inspection and metering devices
15 monitors
10 sound recorders

Video recording and telecine section

39 video recording devices
2 16/35-mm telecine devices

Main control and teletext

2 image system converters
2 SECAM-to-PAL converters
2 PAL-to-SECAM converters
1 colour control device
2 complete teletext devices
8 colour television sets

Outside broadcasting

8 vehicles fully equipped for remote television broadcasting (including one whose contents were stolen and which was set on fire)

Portable cameras

30 complete portable cameras
15 complete portable recorders (video recorders)
4 large, fixed video recorders
30 complete lighting units
3 image mixers
18 sound mixers
85 microphones

Montage centre

3 image mixers
4 sound mixers
14 colour monitors
1 monochrome monitor

Lighting

300 spotlights in the production studios, together with control panel
120 spotlights in the broadcasting studios, together with control panel
270 spotlights kept in the lighting stores
3,150 light bulbs kept in the lighting stores
4 lighting control panels kept in the lighting stores
2 lighting vehicles containing:
  45 spotlights
  2 lighting control panels
  28 light stands

About 50 spotlights in the broadcasting room, together with control panel

Cutting section

4 colour monitors
4 monochrome monitors
3 sets of earphones
6 speakers
8 colour televisions
8 VHS video cassette recorders
4 Betamax video cassette recorders
2 Umatik video cassette recorders
2 2-inch video recorders
1 slow-speed video recorder
6 microphones with stands

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S/22395
22 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to request that my letter of 14 March 1991 addressed to Your Excellency be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic and English]

Letter dated 14 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As you well know, Kuwait has welcomed the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 686 (1991). Indeed, His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a letter of 8 March to His Excellency, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, declared Kuwait's commitment and readiness to implement all provisions of the resolution relevant to Kuwait.

Iraq's reluctance to abide by its own commitments to fulfil its obligations under resolution 686 (1991) is apparent in the letter addressed to the Foreign Ministers of China, Cuba, India and Yemen by Tariq Aziz (S/22332). In that letter, Iraq states its pleasure that these countries abstained by or voted against resolution 686 (1991), that these countries were able to speak the truth, and that Iraq "has acquiesced in its acceptance because of circumstances which are well known".

On their part, Kuwait and Member States cooperating with it, have duly registered Iraqi prisoners or war (POWs) and arranged for their orderly and prompt release to Iraq.

On the other hand, Iraq procrastinated, denying at times access to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Iraq's lack of goodwill in abiding by the terms of paragraphs 2 (c), 3 (c) and 5 of resolution 686 (1991) is manifested in the disorderly release of 1,181 Kuwaiti detainees to ICRC on 8 March. Lack of access to these detainees and their sudden release precluded registration of their names, and the arrangement for their transport into Kuwait. Moreover, the argument advanced by Iraq that internal conditions made it difficult to register all detainees and POWs is unacceptable. Iraq had the opportunity since early August 1990 to proceed with all the necessary arrangements.

It is to be noted that on the question of rescinding its actions purporting to annex Kuwait, Iraq deliberately ignores the word "annexation". The decision by the Revolutionary Command Council (S/22342) refers merely to decisions "regarding Kuwait" as being null and void. Nor does the decision by the Revolutionary Command Council refer to paragraph 2 (a) as such, but to resolution 686 (1991) in general. Furthermore, the fact that the Iraqi National Assembly has not taken any action to endorse the decision is noteworthy. The National Assembly is the public forum where the Iraqi people had in August endorsed the annexation decision. In addition, Iraq is yet to publish the decision in its official Gazette. In short, Iraq seeks to satisfy its obligation under paragraph 2 (a), but reluctantly. By doing so, Iraq is inviting criticism that the Revolutionary Command Council decision addresses the sovereignty of Kuwait as if it were a local matter.

In regard to the return of Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, paragraph 2 (d), we note the reluctant manner with which Iraq has responded so far. Even in the preliminary response, Iraq indicated its readiness to hand over partial quantities of four items rather than all the items (S/22330). Iraq's readiness to hand over Kuwaiti civilian aircraft is yet to be tested against their readiness to specify the locations of these aircraft so that Kuwait can make the necessary arrangements to retrieve them.

A further indication of Iraq's reluctance to implement fully resolution 686 (1991) is the absence of a commitment by Iraq to accept in principle its liability under international law in compliance with paragraph 2 (b). Iraq's acceptance should be unequivocally and officially stated to the Secretary-General.

Lastly, I should appreciate it if you would bring the above to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/22396
22 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 22 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to my letter to you dated 8 March 1991 in which I sent you a copy of Revolution Command Council decision No. 55 dated 5 March 1991 concerning the application of paragraph 2 (a) of Security Council resolution 686 (1991).

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the decision of the Iraqi National Council of 20 March 1991 concerning the abrogation of its earlier decision regarding the annexation of Kuwait.

I request you to have this letter with its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Decision

The National Council held a special meeting on Wednesday, 4 Ramadan A.H. 1411, corresponding to 20 March A.D. 1991, at which it discussed the current events which led to the issue of Revolution Command Council decision No. 55 on 17 Sha'ban A.H. 1411, corresponding to 5 March A.D. 1991, providing for the abrogation of all the decisions of the Revolution Command Council subsequent to 2 August 1991 relating to Kuwait.

Therefore, pursuant to the provision of article 47, paragraph 2, of National Council Act No. 55 of 1980, as amended,

The National Council decided as follows:

The National Council abrogates its previous decision adopted at its meeting held on Tuesday, 16 Muharram A.H. 1411, corresponding to 7 August A.D. 1990, relating to the unification and merger with Kuwait, and also nullifies all the effects thereof.

(Signed) Sa'di Mahdi SALIH
President, National Council
4 Ramadan A.H. 1411
20 March A.D. 1991

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S/22397
22 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to the letter dated 20 March 1991 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, which I transmitted to you by my letter of the same date, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian infringements, which constitute grave violations of the cease-fire and withdrawal agreements concluded under the auspices of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG), began at the beginning of this month with frontier reconnaissance operations and gunfire in the direction of Iraqi territory. They then escalated into an incursion into no-man's land, the infiltration of a large number of soldiers, the construction of positions on Iraqi territory, confrontations with Iraqi army units and violations of Iraq's airspace by helicopters. The details of these violations are as follows:

1. On 6 March 1991, at 2010 hours, an Iranian force of approximately 100 men infiltrated into Iraqi territory and engaged in combat with the Iraqi units in the central sector, in the area of Zurbatiya.

2. On 6 March 1991, six Iranian Coaster vehicles transporting approximately 100 soldiers crossed the international frontier and entered the Iraqi city of Khanaqin passing through Khosro al-Mundhiriya, no-man's land and the cease-fire line, and opened fire on Iraqi units.

3. On 7 March 1991, at 1950 hours, Iranian forces fired several times across the international frontier at our units in the area of Zurbatiya (central sector).

4. On 9 March 1991, at 0540 hours, Iranian forces opened fire from two different points on our units in the area of Shaikh Sa'd.

5. On 9 March 1991, at 1600 hours, 14 Iranian soldiers were observed constructing a position in no-man's land, in the area of Zurbatiya (central sector).

6. On 12 March 1991, large groups of individuals, coming from Iranian territory via the Husseinabad pass and the area of Mundhiriya, arrived simultaneously in Iraqi territory in the central sector.

7. On 12 March 1991, at 0210 hours, a group of individuals coming from Iranian territory infiltrated our forward positions in the area of Zurbatiya and opened fire with mortars and light weapons.

8. On 12 March 1991, at 1120 hours, a group of approximately 150 individuals coming from Iranian territory entered Iraqi territory and engaged our forward units in the central sector with support from an Iranian helicopter which hovered over the Iraqi units.

9. On 12 March 1991, at 1130 hours, a group coming from Iranian territory attacked a position occupied by a section of our units in the central sector, then withdrew to Iranian territory.

10. On 12 March 1991, at 1500 hours, two sizeable groups of individuals coming from Iranian territory deployed up to the frontier, in front of the guardpost of Muhammad al-Qasim in the north and the post of Sima in the south in the area of Zurbatiya.

11. On 12 March 1991, at 1515 hours, elements came from Iranian territory and cut the road linking the Sima post with the positions of our units in the area of Zurbatiya.

12. On 13 March 1991, at 1920 hours, a group of individuals came from Iranian territory and engaged our forward units using light weapons and hand-grenades in the area of Zurbatiya.

13. On 17 March 1991, attacks were launched from Iranian territory against the central sector and the Iranian side provided the armed elements which launched these attacks with support, weapons and guidance from helicopters and observation posts.

I request you to circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative